The People's Korea

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Seychellois President Visits Korea; Accord on Econ. Cooperation Signed

President France Albert Rene's Nov. 5-9 official goodwill visit to the DPRK resulted in the signing of an agreement on economic cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Seychelles. The agreement was signed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam and Mr. Esme Jumeau, secretary for finance of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Minister of political organization on Nov. 8.

This was the Seychellois leader's fourth visit to Korea.

President Kim Il Sung hosted a banquet in honor of President France Albert Rene who also serves as the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front on Nov. 6.

In banquet speeches both leaders stressed the need to establish a new international economic order, promoting South-South cooperation. **(See banquet speeches of the two leaders on page 2)**

The Korean leader said, "The two peoples of Korea and Seychelles have formed durable relations of friendship and cooperation in the course of their joint struggle to establish an equitable international order and democratize the international community on the basis of Chajusong."

The Seychellois President replied, "I am pleased to say that our cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has had so many dimensions, has been free of any pressure, of imposition of any terms."

The DPRK President supported the Seychellois government's call for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

President Kim Il Sung said that his country will never allow any attempt to legitimatize "two Koreas" through "cross recognition."

President France Albert Rene pays courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 6. (KCNA Radiophoto)

He stressed that talks, whether they are held between the north and the south or between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea, should be aimed at reunification.

"The dialogue must first settle the fundamental question of easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea," he said.

President France Albert Rene said, "If it is true that the various meetings between the two major powers have led to some changes in international relations and have set the stage for a period of international peace, then it is obvious that changes must occur in Asia and in particular in the Korean Peninsula."

President Rene was awarded the Order of Friendship First Class by President Kim Il Sung in an awarding ceremony held on Nov. 6.

President Kim Il Sung held talks with his Seychellois counterpart that day.

On Nov. 8 the Seychellois party and government delegation visited Nampo where the Nampo Municipal Party Committee and the Nampo Municipal People's Committee gave a banquet in honor of President Rene.

The delegation also visited various places during its stay in Korea which included the West Sea Barrage, the Political University of the Ministry of Public Security and the Exhibition of Achievements in Socialist Construction.

DPRK President Greets Mr. Gorbachev

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 6 sent a message to General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The message says in part:

Today in the Soviet Union *perestroika* is developing in depth to accelerate socio-economic development and bring socialism to a new level, the renewal of the Soviet society is actively promoted and wellbeing of the people steadily improved.

The Soviet party and government are striving to realize general disarmament including nuclear disarmament, establish a comprehensive international security system and build a nuclear-free, non-violent world.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in the building of socialism and communism and express firm solidarity with the communist party and government of the Soviet Union in their efforts to safeguard peace and security in Europe, Asia and the rest of the world and make the general international situation healthy.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to deepen and develop in the future, too, as in the past, in the spirit agreed upon at meetings between us in Moscow.

4 Principles for Peace: Pyongyang Tables New Proposals in Place of Strife

The DPRK on Nov. 7 proposed four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and set forth comprehensive proposals for a phased reduction in all armed forces on the Korean Peninsula and for the relaxation of political and military confrontation.

The proposals, representing a major new peace initiative, were launched at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council.

A communique on the joint meeting was published on Nov. 8. **(See the communique on pages 3-4)**

The meeting stressed the need to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula in order to remove the constant fear of war, create conditions for peaceful reunification, and contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. To that end, the joint meeting set forth the following four principles:

Peace on the Korean Peninsula must be:

1. oriented toward the reunification of the country;
2. guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces;
3. guaranteed by arms reduction in the north and the south;
4. realized through dialogue among the parties responsible for the aggravation of tensions.

The four principles, the joint meeting said, "are indispensable principles for peace on the Korean Peninsula and a common landmark for resolving the peace problem in the interests of our nation."

A comprehensive set of peace proposals was put forward to back up the four principles, detailing a timetable for the phased withdrawal of U.S. forces and for north-south arms reduction, plus concrete moves to ease present political and military confrontation.

Pyongyang proposed that the nuclear weapons based in the south be with-

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4 Principles to Guarantee Peace on Korean Peninsula

1. Peace on the Korean Peninsula must be oriented toward the reunification of the country.
2. Peace on the Korean Peninsula must be guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces.
3. Peace on the Korean Peninsula must be guaranteed by arms reduction in the north and the south.
4. Peace on the Korean Peninsula must be realized through dialogue among the parties responsible for the aggravation of tensions.

DPRK, USA Reach Pact on Scholarly Exchange

The International Strategic Institute at Stanford University and the Korean Academy of Social Sciences of the DPRK have reached an agreement for scholarly exchange, the AP reported from Stanford, California.

The agreement, termed "an unprecedented understanding," represents the first accord for scholarly exchange between the United States and the DPRK, the AP quoted Stanford officials as saying.

A statement issued by the institute on Nov. 1 said scholars from both institutions will meet regularly at about six-month intervals. The meeting site will alternate between the United States and the DPRK.

The officials said the first meeting is scheduled at Stanford in next February.

Primary agenda items will include possible "confidence-building and tension-reduction" measures on the Korean Peninsula and steps toward verifiable arms control, said Stanford Professor and institute Chairman John Lewis and Gordon H. Chang, associate director of the institute's project on peace and understanding in the Asian-Pacific

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China Won't Recognize S. Korea: Zhao Ziyang

General Secretary Zhao Ziyang has said that China will not do "cross recognition" and that there is no change in China's position of supporting the DPRK's policy of independent and peaceful reunification.

His remarks came in his Nov. 5 talks with Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam who was visiting China.

This is the first time that the Chinese leader has clarified his position on the

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Seychellois Efforts To Make Indian Ocean Peace-Zone Strongly Supported

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Realism of Your Proposal To Establish DCRK Applauded

Speech of President France Albert Rene

President Kim Il Sung hosted a banquet on Nov. 6 in honor of His Excellency France Albert Rene, Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles.
Here are excerpts from their speeches at the banquet:

In the powerful current of independence, Seychelles, a beautiful island country in the Indian Ocean, is also vibrant with a worthwhile new life. Since they embarked on the historic cause of building a new life, the Seychellois people, under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader Your Excellency President France Albert Rene, have made steady progress in line with the policy of building Seychellois socialism and achieved great successes in consolidating national independence and developing the national economy and culture.

We wish the Seychellois people greater success in their endeavours to strengthen national unity and cohesion and build a new independent society which provides everyone with equality. We also strongly support the Seychellois government and people in their efforts to make the Indian Ocean a peace-zone without a foreign military base, protect natural resources in the Indian Ocean, strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the countries in this region and achieve a complete liberation of Africa.

Today the imperialists' acts of aggression and plunder are jeopardizing world peace and security, and the "imbalance between rich and poor countries" is increasing worldwide with the passage of time.

All the peace-loving people of the world must fight, in close unity, to check and frustrate the imperialists' scheme of aggression and war, effect general disarmament and create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world. The peoples of the non-aligned and developing countries must strive to abolish the present inequitable international economic system, establish a new equitable international economic order and develop and extend South-South cooperation on a full scale.

The two peoples of Korea and Seychelles have formed durable relations of friendship and cooperation in the course of their joint struggle to establish an equitable international order and democratize the international community on the basis of Chajusong.

Even under the complex international situation, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have been consistently maintained, and the ties of fraternity and revolutionary solidarity between the two peoples have been steadily consolidated and developed. We are pleased with this.

True to the moral obligation to their friends, the government and people of Seychelles are opposed to the scheme for "two Koreas" and are rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We are grateful to them.

Korea is one from ancient times.

Either in view of the national desire of our people or from the point of view of peace in Asia and the rest of the world, Korea must not be divided into two but reunified into one. We will never tolerate any attempt of those who, behind the scene of dialogue, try to keep Korea divided forever by creating "two Koreas" through what they call "cross recognition."

The dialogue must always be talks for reunification whether it is held between the north and the south or between us, the United States and south Korea. The dialogue must first settle the fundamental question of easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The struggle of our people for national reunification is a part of the common cause of the world progressive people for realizing Chajusong against imperialism and colonialism.

Great obstacles and difficulties are still lying in the way of national reunification, but our people will surely accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the support and encouragement of the Seychellois people and other progressive people of the world.

Your present visit to our country will be another occasion to deepen our intimate relations and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Seychelles and will contribute to strengthening solidarity among the peoples of the non-aligned and new-emerging countries.

The Korean people will, in future too, continue to resolutely fight in firm unity with the world people advocating Chajusong, to build a free and peaceful new world where there is neither domination and subjugation nor aggression and war.

Ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Seychelles in 1976, the relationship between our two countries and peoples has never ceased to grow and manifest itself in various spheres. It is a relationship of total harmony and one which I think can be regarded as a credit to the people of the DPRK and to the people of Seychelles for what they have striven and achieved together over the years.

Coming to Korea gives me an opportunity to carry once again the feelings of friendship and solidarity of the Seychellois people to Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, and the government and people of the DPRK. It gives me also an opportunity to have further discussions with you, Comrade President, and to learn from your wisdom and experience. I certainly learned a great deal from the discussions which we had on my previous visits, as well as from what I was able to see of the achievements of the people of this country under your wise leadership and that of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am looking forward to learning more, especially about the progress which has been made by the Korean people in the last five and a half years. I know you share my view that it is necessary for developing countries to have greater cooperation among them in order to establish more equity and justice in international economic and financial relations. We, in Seychelles, are convinced that in promoting new form of cooperation among developing countries, a significant contribution can be made to the transformation of international economic and financial relations.

I am pleased to say that our cooperation with the DPRK has had so many dimensions, has been free of any pressure, of imposition of any terms.

We are very appreciative of the constant support given to us during the various stages of the struggle for our independence and development.

In any sphere of cooperation with the DPRK, you as friends have shared with us the best you have.

It gives me pleasure to reiterate the gratitude of the people of Seychelles for all the assistance we have received from Korea.

Your country has demonstrated that goodwill, understanding, solidarity and cooperation among developing countries are not just words uttered in space. We say a big thank you for your understanding and commitment to continue helping us in the building of our future. There is no doubt that the scope of our bilateral cooperation will continue to be enhanced in the years ahead.

We are pleased to note that a new road has been irrevocably opened on the question of disarmament.

If it is true that the various meetings between the two major powers have led to some changes in international relations and have set the stage for a period of international peace, then it is obvious that changes must occur in Asia and in particular in the Korean Peninsula.

In this regard we hope that your constructive initiative to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone will be heeded.

In the same context, we believe that our call for the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone of peace must also be placed in the global context of disarmament.

This year marks 40 years of the artificial division of the Korean people. Yet your aspiration to freedom and unity has not faltered. The people of Seychelles share the aspirations of the Korean people for the reunification of their homeland, we support your efforts to create favourable conditions for a peaceful reunification of the country.

Allow me to applaud the realism of your proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. We share your view that the proposal, which would bring the existing two social systems in the north and south in a confederation through coexistence, would prohibit the presence of foreign troops and the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory and ban the manufacture, introduction and use of nuclear weapons. With this step forward, the Korean people will gradually overcome the doubts of dashed hopes of the past years, and look forward to be united as brothers and sisters in one family.

EDITORIAL

One Korea Guarantees Peace

Now, under the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese authorities, the Roh Tae Woo regime schemes to freeze the division of Korea and to create "two Koreas" by the method of legalizing the division internationally.

They are concentrating their efforts on winning the newly-emerging forces including certain socialist countries over to the side of their "two Koreas" policy through increased contact and exchange for the purpose of "cross recognition."

It is one of the objectives of Roh Tae Woo's visit to Asian and Pacific countries to create an international environment favorable for fixing "two Koreas."

If "two Koreas" are recognized internationally, it becomes an important problem unpardonable to the Korean people as it will mean a lasting misery and suffering to them.

The U.S. authorities are now trying to avoid a showdown with the other big countries and embark on the improvement of relations through mutual negotiation. But they do not intend to improve their relations with small countries like the DPRK but try to continuously maintain south Korea as a nuclear forward base aimed at the socialist countries including the DPRK and the USSR.

Their proposals including "cross recognition," "membership in the United Nations," "northern diplomacy" and "sexpartite talks" are not intended to realize a peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula but to legalize "two Koreas" internationally.

Their "two Koreas" policy fundamentally runs counter to the three-point principle for Korea's reunification (independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity) which was already agreed between the north and south Korean authorities and was proclaimed to the world.

If "two Koreas" are fixed, not only the colonial policy of the U.S. toward south Korea is further intensified, but also tension on the Korean Peninsula will aggravate and the danger of war will grow larger.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. and south Korean authorities to fabricate "two Koreas" menace the peace and security of Asia and of the world.

They should give an affirmative answer to Pyongyang's proposal for a peace agreement and a non-aggression declaration and take concrete measures to withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, according to the four principles as a common basis for guaranteeing peace on the Korean Peninsula (the Pyongyang side put forth on Nov. 7), the keynote of which is orientation to reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops, arms reduction in the north and the south and negotiations among the parties concerned.

Communique on Joint Meeting of DPRK Central People's Committee, SPA Standing Committee and Administration Council

A communique on a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang on Nov. 8.

The text of the communique reads ***(Subtitles are ours...Ed.):***

A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on Nov. 7.

Attending the meeting were members of the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council.

The meeting put on the agenda "all-inclusive measures to guarantee peace for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" discussed important measures to remove the danger of war and achieve peace on the Korean Peninsula.

New, Realistic Possibilities of Solution of Peace Problem

Analysing and appraising the situation within and without, first of all, the joint meeting unanimously confirmed that new, realistic possibilities for the solution of the peace problem of the country are being created.

The joint meeting noted:

The reunification of the country has not been realized yet, still remaining a cherished desire of the nation though more than 40 years have passed since its division. Incalculable are the efforts and struggle of our people for the cause of the country's reunification and the energies and sacrifices dedicated to it in those years.

But the desire and purpose of the nation for the country's reunification always faced a challenge of an acute situation. After the division of the country, the north and the south had spent a rigid period of severance without dialogue for a quarter of a century in the midst of endless confrontation and the danger of war and the dialogues arranged after the 1970's broke up each time without fruit in distrust and the danger of armed conflicts that had developed to an extreme pitch.

Without peace dialogue cannot be successful neither can a peaceful reunification of the country be achieved.

The more urgent the reunification of the country stands out, the earlier the peace problem must be resolved.

Only when peace is guaranteed on the Korean Peninsula can our nation be freed from the constant danger of war, conditions favorable for a peaceful reunification be created and a contribution be made to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, in view of the momentous significance of the peace problem on the Korean Peninsula, have all along bent every effort possible to ease the tensions, prevent outback of another war and turn unstable armistice into a durable peace from right after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

We have put forward a series of reasonable peace proposals to create a favorable precondition for the reunification of the country and proposed time and again to take urgent measures for the relaxation of the acute military situation in order to bring atmosphere for dialogue. In token of our sincere peace efforts, we have taken practical measures such as unilateral reduction of armed forces and stoppage to large-scale military manoeuvres on a number of occasions.

The peace-loving stand and efforts of our party and the government of our Republic have won active support and sympathy of our people and the people of the world.

The reality clearly proves the validity and vitality of our consistent peace-loving line and policy.

The internal and external situation today is developing in favour of the accomplishment of the cause of the country's peace and peaceful reunification even in a complex stream.

The movement of people of all strata for national reunification is rapidly growing and loud voices demanding peace are ringing out in south Korea.

Broad circles are calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and demanding the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration.

This has become a trend which no one can check or turn back now in south Korea where people were not allowed even to talk about peace and peaceful reunification.

In the international dimension, too, a phase of detente is being opened by the active efforts of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people and, accordingly, worldwide interest in the Korean question is rapidly growing.

In face of the powerful trend toward detente and peace, even the rulers of south Korea are now unable to ignore the question of peace on the Korean Peninsula and find themselves constrained to express, willy-nilly, their stand towards it.

Under these circumstances the joint meeting took note of the fact that the south Korean authority in his recent speech at the United Nations General Assembly expressed his readiness to consult the military question.

As already known, the successive rulers of south Korea, while speaking of peace, had accepted none of our peace proposals and opposed any practical measure for peace. While raising outcries over "threat from the north," they obdurately refused even to discuss the military question at the north-south dialogue, saying it is "premature."

In view of this fact, the words of the present south Korean authority manifesting for the first time his willingness to discuss with us on arms reduction and nonaggression declaration are noteworthy, positive developments, no matter what his true intention is. Though this expression of will by the south Korean authority seems rather belated and is still ambiguous, this is, obviously, a response to our persistent peace proposals. Which we cannot but say is a lucky thing for the future of the country and nation.

Only if the south Korean side responds to a peace negotiation with us in conformity with the prevailing situation and the urgent aspiration of the nation, it will be arranged at any time and if they approach the negotiation truly from the stand for peace and peaceful reunification, the road of peace will be opened, no doubt.

The matter of war or peace on the Korean Peninsula entirely depends on the option of our nation itself.

It is the very time when the north and south should remove the danger of war which has been heavily hanging over the head of our nation for decades and courageously open a phase of a turning point for peace.

Today when a precious new start towards peace is at hand, the north and the south should confirm together basic principles and comprehensive peace proposals for the relaxation of tensions and guarantee of peace as a joint peace programme and coordinate their steps for their realization.

New 4 Principles for Guarantee of Peace as Common Basis

Proceeding from this stand, the joint meeting put forward, first of all, the following new four principles for the guarantee of peace as a common basis for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Firstly, peace of the Korean Peninsula must be oriented toward the reunification of the coutry.

Peace in our country is a prerequisite to the cause of national reunification.

Peace in our divided country must never be confined to itself and never be one for freezing the division by creating "two Koreas."

Peace is precious to our nation, but more precious is reunification. The splittist attempt to use peace for the creation of "two Koreas" under the cloak of "preservation of peace" must be rejected.

Only peace for reunification is a true peace in our country, so, peace must be oriented to reunification under all circumstances.

Secondly, peace on the Korean Peninsula must be guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces.

The presence of foreign armed forces is the basic factor barring the unity and reunification of our nation and jeopardizing peace.

As long as foreign troops stay in a half of our country, peace cannot be realized and it is an empty talk to argue about peace with the foreign armed forces left there.

Peace on the Korean Peninsula can be firmly guaranteed only by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces.

Thirdly, peace on the Korean Peninsula must be guaranteed by arms reduction in the north and the south.

The vast armed forces kept by the north and the south are not only heavy burdens to both sides but also another factor that might touch off an armed conflict.

War can never be prevented by the equilibrium of strength attained through competitive arms buildup.

If an armed conflict is to be prevented between the north and the south, the two sides must not resort to arms race from the position of strength but cripple the attack capacity against the opposite side by cutting down the armed forces to a minimum size.

Peace on the Korean Peninsula can be a lasting one only when a balanced disarmament between the north and the south is realized together with the withdrawal of the foreign armed forces from south Korea.

Fourthly, peace on the Korean Peninsula must be realized through dialogue among the parties responsible for the aggravation of tensions.

The factor of the increasing tension is not present outside the Korean Peninsula but inside it, and the parties responsible for them are none other than the United States which keeps its troops in south Korea and the north and the south of Korea.

The peace problem cannot be solved by means of creating an "international environment" by inveigling this or that country into the discussion of the Korean question, ignoring the root cause of war on the Korean Peninsula.

The four principles for the guarantee of peace whose keynote is orientation to reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops, arms reduction in the north and the south and the negotiation among parties concerned are indispensable principles for peace on the Korean Peninsula and a common landmark for resolving the peace problem in the interests of our nation.

If the north and the south confirm together these principles for the guarantee of peace and sincerely implement them, peace can be realized in the shortest period of time and most durably in our country.

The joint meeting stressed that the comprehensive peace proposal for guaranteeing a durable peace and creating favourable preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification on the basis of the four principles for the guarantee of peace must be confirmed.

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"If a guarantee for peace on the Korean Peninsula is to be provided, it is necessary to conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south, compel the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea and effect a phased and drastic reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south."

The joint meeting noted that the presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea is the biggest obstacle to the guarantee of peace on the Korean Peninsula and the solution of this problem has a decisive effect on the relaxation of tensions between the north and the south, too.

Considering that the present trend toward detente and peace puts the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea as a matured requisite which brooks no more delay, the joint meeting set forth the following comprehensive peace proposals envisaging a phased reduction of all the armed forces existing on the Korean Peninsula and the relaxation of political and military confrontation for the present:

Withdrawal of U.S. Forces, N-S Arms Reduction

1. The Proposal for the Phased Withdrawal of the U.S. Forces and Arms Reduction between the North and the South for a Durable Peace on the Korean Peninsula.

1) The Phased Withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces

A. The United States shall withdraw, first of all, its nuclear weapons which would spell irrevocable disasters to our nation.

The nuclear weapons shall be withdrawn in two phases by the end of 1990.

The nuclear weapons deployed in the area north of 35 degrees 30 minutes north latitude shall be withdrawn in the first phase (by the end of 1989) and those deployed south of it in the second phase (by the end of 1990).

B. The United States shall withdraw its forces from south Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces shall be made in three phases by the end of 1991.

The ground force, together with the U.S. forces command, shall withdraw to

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the line of Pusan and Chinhae south of 35 degrees 30 minutes north latitude in the first phase (by the end of 1989), the whole of the ground force shall pull completely out of south Korea in the second phase (by the end of 1990) and the whole of the naval and air forces in the third phase (by the end of 1991).

C. The United States shall not ship new armed forces into or deliver military equipment to south Korea from the day of starting the withdrawal of its forces.
D. The United States shall not transfer to south Korea nuclear weapons and all other weapons and combat and technical equipment which will be withdrawn from south Korea.

2) Phased Reduction of Armed Forces in the North and the South

A. The north and the south shall maintain the equilibrium of armed forces by means of reducing forces each other.

The armed forces shall be cut in three phases by the end of 1991, starting with frontline forces deployed along the Military Demarcation Line, special units and paratroopers.

The armed forces in the north and the south shall be separately cut to the level of 400,000 by the end of 1989, to the level of 250,000 by the end of 1990 and to less than 100,000 from 1992 onwards.

B. The north and the south shall stage by stage cut military equipment commensurate with the reduction of military personnel.

Military equipment shall be cut in conformity with the phased reduction of military personnel and special weapons including nuclear and chemical weapons be totally eliminated in the first phase.

The shipment of military equipment from outside shall be stopped from the beginning of the arms cut.
C. The north and the south shall dissolve all civilian military organizations within six months from the start of arms cut.

3) Information and Inspection of the Withdrawal of U.S. Forces and Arms Reduction of the North and the South.

A. The United States shall inform the north side of the process of the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the north and south inform each other of the process of the reduction of the armed forces on both sides and make public the information.
B. The authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom shall be extended to make an inspection to confirm the process of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the process of the reduction of the armed forces in the north and the south.

4) Tripartite Talks Involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea

Talks involving responsible officials concerned shall be convened in order to discuss and settle the problem of the phased withdrawal of U.S. forces and arms cut in the north and the south.
A. Tripartite talks involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States of America and south Korea shall be held as talks among the responsible parties concerned.

DPRK-U.S., north-south bilateral talks can be held within the framework of tripartite talks.
B. Representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden, member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), shall attend tripartite talks as observers in order to discuss the problem of the inspection of the phased withdrawal of U.S. forces and the reduction of the armed forces in the north and the south and the problem of extending the authority of the NNSC.
C. Tripartite talks, on the basis of the agreement on the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the reduction of the armed forces in the north and the south, shall confirm and fix the agreement as a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south.

For Easing Present Confrontation

2. Proposal for Easing Present Political and Military Confrontation between the North and the South

1) Relaxation of Political Confrontation

A. The north and the south shall stop slandering each other.

The north and the south shall stop attacking each other calling by name and stop slandering and defaming the ideas and systems of the other side.

The north and the south shall halt the scattering of leaflets against the areas of each other and broadcasting through loudspeakers on the Military Demarcation Line.

B. The north and the south shall terminate the political functions aimed to slander the other side and incite confrontation.

Rules ignoring the system of the other side shall be abrogated.
C. The north and the south shall realize multilateral collaboration and interchange.

They shall realize bilateral or multilateral contact and free travels of political parties and groupings and individual personages.

They shall jointly develop and utilize natural resources and start exchange of commodities.

They shall realize cooperation and interchange for the development of education, science and technology, culture and art, public health and sports.

They shall not confront or compete with each other in the international arena but jointly cooperate with each other.

2) Relaxation of Military Confrontation

A. The north and the south, with a view to removing the confrontation between the armed forces of both sides, shall convert the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone.

The inspection force of the neutral nations composed of military personnel of the member nations of the NNSC shall be deployed in the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line.

B. The north and the south shall stop large-scale military manoeuvres against each other.

They shall halt military exercises of above the scale of combined units in the front and the rear areas.

They shall stop any military drill with foreign forces, irrespective of its scale.

C. The north and the south shall halt any military action which may cause a military conflict on the ground and the sea and in the sky of the area along the Military Demarcation Line.
D. The north and the south, in order to prevent the expansion of any accidental conflict, shall open direct telephone between the high-level military authorities of both sides.

3) High-Level Political and Military Talks between the North and the South

North-south high-level political and military talks shall be held for the relaxation of the immediate political and military confrontation between the north and the south.

High-level political and military representatives of both sides who have real powers to practically solve problems shall attend north-south high-level political and military talks.

High-level political talks and military talks may be separately held within the framework of north-south high-level political and military talks.

Considering in unison that the comprehensive peace proposals are the most reasonable peace programme for easing the acute confrontation and tension created between the north and the south and reliably guaranteeing a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula, the joint meeting said:

If the comprehensive peace proposals are carried into practice, the root cause of war will be removed and the danger of nuclear war be dispelled, too, on the Korean Peninsula, and the Korean Peninsula which is regarded as a hotbed of war will be turned into a stable nuclear-free, peace zone. The history of misunderstanding and mistrust and antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south which have lasted for decades will be brought to an end, and a chapter of a new history of reconciliation, trust and unity be opened in our country. There is no doubt that all this will give to the whole nation a new hope for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Reflected in our proposals are the trend of the times for relaxation and peace and the ardent desire of the whole nation for the peace of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

Fully taken into consideration is the will of the United States which said it hoped the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the south Korean authority who said he would discuss military problems including disarmament.

The world people will distinguish whether the words of the United States and the south Korean authorities are true or not in their attitude toward our comprehensive peace proposals.

If the United States truly wants relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and improvement of the DPRK-U.S. relations, it should not pretend to give favour to anyone with extremely limited matters, such as partial exchange in the cultural field, contact of diplomats and sale of food and drugs, but take the road of fundamentally resolving the problem of peace in our country as a responsible party concerned for the solution of the Korean question.

The south Korean authorities said in the United Nations that they would consult the question of disarmament and non-aggression. If it is true, they should not request the United States for "cooperation for security" or turn their faces to the "creation of international climate" as they did in the past, but decide to remove the root cause of war on the soil of our country.

Founding of DCRK Emphasized

The joint meeting, expressing the belief that our epochal and realistic peace proposals will be carried into effect, noted:

If tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea and north-south high-level political and military talks are held and they progress successfully, both the north and the south will hold top-level talks in a good atmosphere.

The north-south top-level talks will be a weighty event of epochal significance on the road of achieving peace in the country and the cause of peaceful reunification.

The north-south top-level talks will discuss basic problems, such as the problems of adopting a non-aggression declaration and founding a confederal republic and they will open an epochal phase for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Considering that both high-level political and military talks have a decisive significance in arranging north-south top-level talks, the joint meeting decided to take a step to promptly hold the talks.

Expressing the belief that north-south high-level political and military talks will give positive influence on the promotion of parliamentary talks and continuation of multi-channelled dialogues including economic and Red Cross talks, the joint meeting pointed out:

It is our nation's desire cherished for nearly half a century to live in happiness in a sovereign, peaceful and reunified country free from foreign forces and the danger of war.

No one should flout people by empty talk or trifle the destiny of the nation with dialogue at present juncture in view of the urgency of this national desire whose realization brooks no further delay.

The stand and attitude toward national reunification should be proved in practical deeds not in words.

We must confirm the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity agreed upon by the north and the south and recognized by the world as immutable principles of national reunification and carry them into practice.

The best way in solving the question of reunification through the application of these principles in our country lies in forming a unified state by means of federating the two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are on the principle of coexistence, one refraining from conquering the other or one side refraining from overwhelming the other.

The joint meeting emphasized that the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most proper way of solving the reunification question independently and peacefully in reliance on the united strength of the whole nation in conformity with the common requirement and will of the nation.

Our nation will soon farewell the 1980s burning with the desire for reunification and greet the last decade of the 20th century.

1995 is a historic year which marks the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country. For our nation this year must be an important milestone of history beyond which the task of national reunification should not be put aside.

All Koreans in the north and the south and overseas should courageously advance in firm unity against the adverse tide of confrontation and division under the banner of national salvation and reunification and make the year marking the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation a year of historical turning point when the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country has been accomplished and the cherished desire of the fellow countrymen realized.

The joint meeting called upon the entire nation to turn out as one in the nationwide struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country full of new hope and conviction. confidently looking forward to the historic day of the birth of a unified country.

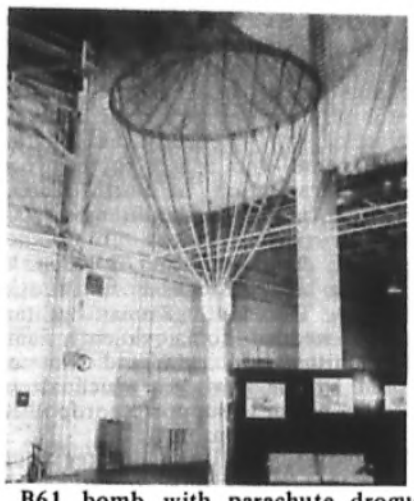
Noting that peace on the Korean Peninsula is directly linked with peace in Asia and the world, the joint meeting expressed the expectation that the governments and peace-loving peoples of all countries the world over will express firm solidarity with our people in the just cause of easing the tension and preserving a durable peace in Korea and reunifying the country.

In conclusion, the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council, of the DPRK, with a view to achieving peace on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date, decided with unanimous approval of the attendants to send letters carrying the proposal for realizing the new comprehensive peace overtures to the United States government and the south Korean authorities.

U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stored in S. Korea (2)

(Continued from the 1,405 issue)

B61



B61 bomb with parachute drogue deployed.

FUNCTION: Lightweight, multipurpose thermonuclear "modern tactical bomb" in 6 modifications used on a wide variety of aircraft, including strategic bombers.

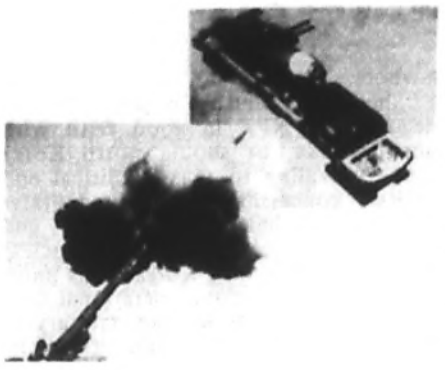
WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: Mod 0-5 with differing safety features and delivery capabilities.

Yield: four yield options, 100-500 Kt range; possibly low (10 Kt) option; maximum of "a few hundred kilotons".

DEPLOYMENT: approximately 3000 (1983).

Delivery Systems: usable on any U.S. aircraft that can deliver a nuclear bomb, both strategic and tactical aircraft: A-4, A-6, A-7, F-4, F-16, F-111, FB-111, B-52; planned for use on the B-1B.

Service: Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy.



M753 8-inch nuclear artillery projectile in container, raised for insertion of fuse. Inset, M110 gun firing M753 projectile during test.

FUNCTION: Enhanced radiation warhead for the M753 improved Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile (AFAP) for 8-inch (203mm) artillery.

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: W79-0: dual capable fission/ER version, cancelled in favor of ER version; W79-1: currently deployed enhanced radiation version with insertable ER components.

Yield: (W79-0) (W79-1) up to 10 Kt selectable yield; probably 1 Kt; three yield options ranging from substantially under 1 Kt to about 2 Kt; the lowest yield option will be 50 percent fission and 50 percent fusion, the highest yield option will be 70 or 75 percent fusion. "More yield options" than W33.

Delivery Systems: dual capable 8-inch howitzers, including the standard M110 and older M115 in Allied use.

Service: Army and Marine Corps.

Nuclear Capable Aircraft

F-4 PHANTOM II

DESCRIPTION: Two-seat, twin-engine, all-weather, supersonic, multimission fighter, used by the Air Force, Marine Corps, and Navy.

Nuclear capable versions: F-4C/D/E.

Speed: (max) 1500 mph (Mach 2.27) at 40,000ft.

Range: 660 mi (1060 km) (combat radius); 1000 mi (1610 km) ground attack.

Aerial Refueling Capability: yes.

Crew: 2.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS: three pylons (centerline and wings) can carry nuclear weapons (one each) weighing up to 2170 lb; B28RE, B43, B57, B61, B83; possibly GENIE In strategic interceptor force.

Locations: NAS Miramar, CA; NAS Oceania, VA; Clark AB, Philippines; Elemendorf AFB, AK; Spangdahlem AB, West Germany; Ramstein AB, West Germany; Osan AB, Korea; Taegu AB, Korea; Homestead AFB, FL; Seymour Johnson AFB, NC; Moody AFB, GA; Torrejon AB, Spain.

W70

LANCE (MGM-52) missile at moment of ignition.

FUNCTION: Warhead in the Army LANCE (MGM-52) short-range, highly mobile, guided surface-to-surface tactical ballistic missile.

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: W70-1: presently deployed, selectable fission yield; W70-2: presently deployed, improved selectable fission yield; W70-3: presently deployed, enhanced radiation version; W70-4: dual capable fission/ER version, with insertable tritium reservoir to convert to enhanced radiation yield, deferred in favor of the W70-3.

Yield: W70-1/2: sub 1-100 Kt in three yield options; 10 Kt often referenced as typical fission yield; 50 Kt as intermediate yield; W70-3: Two yield options, one slightly less than 1 Kt, the other slightly more than 1 Kt, both consisting of about 40 percent fission and 60 percent fusion. A program was revealed in FY 1980 to give the LANCE (W70-1/2) warhead "a more useful spread of yields."

Delivery System: dual capable LANCE missile launcher on tracked vehicles.

Service: Army.

F-16 FIGHTING FALCON

DESCRIPTION: Lightweight, single-seat, single-engine, supersonic, multimission, air-to-air and air-to-ground fighter used by the Air Force and NATO Air Forces.

Nuclear capable versions: F16A/B, F-16C/D (after 1984), F-16E (derivative fighter).

SPECIFICATIONS: (F-16A).

Speed: 1400 mph (max); 1520 mph (max).

Range: 575 mi (combat radius).

Aerial Refueling Capability: yes.

Crew: 1.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS: B43, B61, reported capable of delivering up to five nuclear bombs on five of nine hardpoints; later report indicates 3rd, 5th, and 7th stations used for nuclear bombs; standard weapons configuration is one or two nuclear weapons; general profile is one B61; the B57 is prohibited from use on F-16A/B aircraft.

Locations: Kunsan AB, Korea; Shaw AFB, SC; Hill AFB, UT; Hahn AB, West Germany (first U.S. base in Europe).

(Army Nuclear Weapons)

HONEST JOHN (MGR-1B) Missile

DESCRIPTION: Short-range, free-flight (unguided), mobile, nuclear capable surface-to-surface, solid propellant, ballistic rocket used by the Greek and Turkish Armies, and the Army National Guard.

Length: 24 ft 9.5 in (7.6 m) (297 in).

Speed: Mach 1.5.

Guidance: spin stabilization with two pairs of spin rockets which are ignited automatically as the rocket leaves the launcher.

Range: minimum range approximately 5000-6200 meters; maximum range of B version, 38 km.

DUAL CAPABLE: yes.

NUCLEAR WARHEADS: one W31 in M47 and M48 nuclear warhead sections; 1-20 Kt range.

COMMENTS: Last active U.S. HONEST JOHN battalion in South Korea retired in 1979 with missiles and equipment turned over to South Korean forces. Presumably nuclear warheads remain in South Korea under U.S. control.

W79

(To be continued)

Pacific Powderkeg: Nuclear Dilemmas in Korea (2)

(Continued from No. 1,405)

1. Denuclearize Korea

It is still illegal to even talk in public in Korea about military matters, let alone nuclear weapons – even when overseas newspapers covering the topic are available in downtown Seoul. Yet south Korean citizens have directly tackled the taboo issue. In September 1987, for example, a group of citizen organizations wrote an open letter to the south Korean military asking embarrassing questions about the taboo topic. How many nuclear weapons are deployed in Korea? they asked. Don't nuclear weapons in Korea increase the risk of nuclear war which thousands of Koreans have already seen at Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Isn't control wholly in the hands of the Americans? That the Ministry felt obliged to send a lame reply is a remarkable testament to the ideological potency of this issue in Korea. Anti-nuclearism and anti-Americanism are now prominent themes of the democratic popular movement in south Korea. Since July 1987, the south Korean churches have taken the lead in this issue, transcending the slogans of radical students.

Whether the American or the south Korean military like it or not, the nuclear cat is out of the bag in south Korean politics, and cannot be stuffed back in. Nuclear weapons not only pollute the atmosphere in north-south dialogue and de-stabilize the military standoff, but now engender active opposition to the American nuclear presence. Even from a narrow political perspective, it is time to trade the putative deterrence benefits of nuclear weapons in Korea for more substantial security benefits.

In 1977, Nathan White pointed out to the Pentagon that nuclear weapons in Korea were particularly worrisome to the north Koreans and could represent substantial bargaining power. The United States should take two initiatives to reduce the nuclear risks and stabilize the military standoff.

No-First Use

The United States should resurrect an old proposal (first raised in the Pentagon in 1972) to adopt a No-First Use (NFU) agreement with China and the Soviet Union in Korea. This NFU agreement should be pursued irrespective of south Korea's stance, although consultations with Seoul should precede the move. A unilateral NFU agreement is the kind of shock treatment which the United States needs to administer to the south Korean military to revive the stalled north-south dialogue.

China and the Soviet Union share an overriding interest in reducing great power tensions in the Far East. Both would probably respond positively to bilateral American overtures to issue NFU declarations. A NFU agreement should be pursued first as a prelude to and then in tandem with the following proposal for a Nuclear Free Zone.

Nuclear Free Zone

The south Koreans should be encouraged to start negotiations with the north Koreans over declaring a Nuclear Free Zone (NFZ) as a corollary to the NFU negotiations between the great powers. As a NFZ would entail American concessions which could not be matched in-kind by the Soviet Union or China (neither states having nuclear weapons in north Korea), a north-south Korean agreement is the appropriate format for a NFZ.

A NFZ should be proposed in return for substantial north Korean political and military concessions, especially reductions in offensive forces. As the south Korean military is institutionally antagonistic to arms control for prosaic reasons (its own power base from which to dominate civil society), the United States should cultivate countervailing constituencies for arms control and a NFZ in south Korea. This task may be less difficult than it appears as the unexpurgated version of a NFZ study conducted by the south Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs in early 1987 recommended that south Korea call north Korea's nuclear bluff.

American NFU negotiations with the great powers should be closely coordinated with south Korean NFZ negotiations with north Korea to ensure that the Soviet Union and China apply maximum pressure to north Korea to perform in accordance with its anti-nuclear rhetoric. In particular, south Korea should resist north Korea's proposal to create a special tripartite forum to discuss the NFZ in which they could portray south Korea as an American nuclear puppet – a formula which would doom a NFZ to failure. The United States should also consult in advance with Japan and other Pacific nations so that they are not ambushed by American diplomacy. A Korean NFZ agreement could provide protocols for great power accession, and thereby a format for endorsement of an arms control process aimed at defusing tensions in Korea and the region as a whole.

Should the south Koreans refuse to negotiate a NFZ in good faith with north Korea, or should north Korea prove unwilling to make political and military concessions, the United States should nonetheless immediately and unconditionally withdraw its nuclear weapons from south Korea. This move must be made before operational control of the south Korean military is handed back to Seoul, and before the nuclear proliferation gets out of hand again. These imperatives give the United States not much more than a couple of yours of grace.

If required, this move should be undertaken regardless of the whether civilians or the military are in command in Seoul. While obtaining a substantial quid pro quo from north Korea in return for nuclear withdrawal is important, it is imperative to remove nuclear targets from the reach of the north or south Korean military. At least the nuclear withdrawal would indicate to south Korea that nuclear weapons are not necessarily for its defense. If, as may be the case, north Korea, maintains a destabilizing offensive deterrent to counter what it sees as a threat of invasion and offshore nuclear attack, removal of nuclear weapons from Korea – a potent symbol of intent – would remove one major source of distrust.

2. Democratization

The most urgent step is to restore lesitimate civilian rule in south Korea. Roh Tae Woo may represent a stepping stone in that direction, but he remains fundamentally a prisoner of the hard-line old guard and young turks in the south Korean Army.

The conservative-elite and the student-labor opposition adhere to very different political visions of democracy in south Korea. How democratic a civilian regime should be is a matter for these contending forces to work out, not Washington DC. But pushing the military back into the barracks and finally subordinating them to civilian rule is the minimum political change necessary to disarm the double-barrelled nuclear dilemma in Korea. Due to its institutional integration with the south Korean military, the United States is unavoidably involved in the south Korean military's role in politics.

There are two reasons to adopt democratization as the driving principle behind American policy on Korea. As noted above, the new President, Roh Tae Woo is not a democrat in military disguise. He is a general wearing a civilian suit stained with the blood of Kwangju. Second, if the United States cleaves to a military dominated regime and ignores the democratic opposition, its own policy may backfire, creating a political and military crisis after the Olympics. This is exactly the situation which those who adhere to the worse case interpretation of north Korea's offensive intentions should most want to avoid.

Third, democratization is crucial to achieving breakthroughs in north-south dialogue. The south Korean military is too wedded to a violently anti-communist world view and too corrupted by the privileges which attend absolute power to support a nordpolitik, no matter who sponsors it.

Moreover, the United States could expect that truly civilian government in Seoul would have a political incentive to negotiate with the north. A civilian government would seek to gain popular legitimacy against the politically ambitious military. Productive talks with north Korea are likely to be easier to achieve than the other potential source of political legitimacy, rapidly increasing real incomes at a time when the labor movement is demanding an increased share of economic growth. Real breakthroughs with the north could also reduce the military threat, allowing the siege mentality to subside and military resources to revert to the civilian economy.

The benefits of vicilian supremacy over the south Korean military should be obvious. It would make it more difficult for north Korea to attack the south Korean state as the illegitimate puppet of the United States. The United States should therefore announce that once civilian supremacy is firmly established, it will return operational control over the south Korean military to south Korea. Handing over operational control would strengthen the legitimacy of civilian rule in the eyes of both south and north Koreans. It would obviously reinforce the political subordination of the military to civilians, allowing civilian diplomacy to be elevated above military force in south Korean policy toward north Korea. By enabling the civilians to link softening their stance toward the north with retrieval of full sovereign command over south Korea's military affairs would place the military who might otherwise oppose a nordpolitik in the untenable position of appearing to block an important nationalist achievement – a status which many in the military aspire to in any case.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

drawn in two phases by the end of 1990. To be more exact, those deployed north of latitude 35 degrees 30 minutes north would be withdrawn in the first phase (by the end of 1989) if the proposal were adopted and those deployed south of that line in the second phase (by the end of 1990).

The proposals call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces in three phases by the end of 1991. The ground forces, together with the U.S. forces command, would withdraw south of the line joining Pusan and Chinhae at latitude 35 degrees 30 minutes north in the first phase (by the end of 1989), the entire ground forces would pull out of south Korea in the second phase (by the end of 1990) and the naval and air forces in the third phase (by the end of 1991).

As to a reduction in the armed forces of north and south Korea, the proposal envisages a three-phase program to the end of 1991, starting with frontline forces deployed along the Military Demarcation Line, special units and paratroopers.

It recommends that armed forces in the north and the south be separately cut to the level of 400,000 by the end of 1989, to 250,000 by the end of 1990 and to less than 100,000 from 1992 onwards.

Pyongyang called for three-way talks between itself, the United States and south Korea to discuss these military issues. It said DPRK-U.S. or north-south bilateral talks could also be held within the framework of tripartite talks.

It also invited representatives of member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) to the proposed three-way talks as observers.

The DPRK called for high-level political and military talks between the north and the south to relax the immediate political and military confrontation between the north and the south.

"If tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea and north-south high-level political and military talks are held and they progress successfully, both the north and the south will hold top-level talks in a good atmosphere," said the communique.

The communique called on all Koreans in the north and the south and overseas to make 1995, the year making the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation, "the year of a historical turning point" for the country's reunification.

The communique said that the joint meeting decided to send letters containing the new comprehensive peace overtures to the United States government and the south Korean authorities.

(Continued from page 1)

region.

The Stanford representatives said north Korean specialists also expressed a willingness to meet with academics from south Korea to discuss the agenda items and explore making exchange arrangements with other American universities.

In addition, they said, unofficial representatives of the north Korean government "expressed serious interest in normalizing relations with the United States," including visits from journalists and congressional delegations.

Stanford University's International Strategic Institute and Soviet Union's Institute of Far Eastern Studies at the Academy of Sciences in their recent paper called for establishing a ministerial-level consultative organ between north and south Korea that would deal with the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The paper entitled "On Strengthening Security and Developing Cooperation on the Korean Peninsula" called on the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to provide strong support for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula through joint government actions that would also involve Japan and China.

Lewis and Chang recently returned from talks with senior officials of the DPRK Foreign Ministry and the Institute of International Relations to explain their proposal and discuss scholarly exchanges between the DPRK and the United States.

They stayed in the DPRK from Oct. 14 to 21.

(Continued from page 1)

idea of "cross recognition." "Cross recognition" of north and south Korea by four major powers; the United States and Japan would recognize north Korea, and the Soviet Union and China would recognize south Korea, was proposed by the then U.S. Secretary of the State Henry Kissinger in 1976.

Earlier on Nov. 4, Chinese Premier Li Peng told Vice Premier Kim Yong Nam that China had already declared before the world that she would not have any political relations, relations with political coloration with south Korea.

S-E Regional WHO Meeting Held in Pyongyang

The Sixth Meeting of the Directors of Medical Research Councils of Analogous Bodies and Concerned Research Foci in the Relevant Ministries of the South-East Asian Region of the World Health Organization was held from Oct. 24 to Oct. 30 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

The meeting reviewed implementation of the recommendation of the Fifth MRCS Meeting and discussed matters of enhancing the role of MRCS and strengthening research work on AIDS and tropical disease and other diseases of high incidence and developing exchange and cooperation in this field.

Attending the meeting were U Ko Ko, director of the South East Asia Regional Office of the WHO, and members of the office; B.O. Osuntokun, chairman of the WHO's Global Advisory Committee; Earle William Willson, member of the Health Research Program of the WHO; J.A. Hashmi, member of the Tropical Disease Research Program of the WHO; officials of public health and medical science from India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand, Carl Wiberg, resident representative of the United Nations development programme, and other foreign guests as well as Korean health workers.

At the meeting President of the Korean Academy of Medical Science Kim Jong Gi made an opening address, which was followed by congratulatory speeches.

Li Jong Ryul, minister of Public Health, in his speech said that thanks to the wise guidance and solicitude of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il medical science research bases have been firmly built up to properly carry on medical scientific researches and a large contingent of scientists have grown in Korea.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and officials in the field of medical science will faithfully discharge their duties for cooperation and exchange in medical science and technology as advanced by the World Health Organization and the South East Asia Regional Office, declared the speaker.

U Ko Ko, director of the South East Asia Regional Office of the WHO, in his speech said that the South East Asia Regional Office of the WHO has been pushing ahead with the public health researches of the countries in this region in accordance with the recommendations adopted at the 30th meeting of the WHO.

The opening session was followed by the plenary meeting.

The plenary session discussed the question of increasing the role of the medical scientific research institutions, strengthening researches into various diseases and developing exchanges and cooperation in health services.

A final report was adopted at the meeting.

2 Churches Built in Pyongyang

Two large churches have been built in a suburb of Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun reported on the development on Nov. 5, quoting a Korean clergyman living in the U.S. who paid a one-week visit to the DPRK from Sep. 30.

The Korean clergyman, Li Sun Man, called at the two churches and had talks with churchmen on Oct. 2.

According to the report, one of the churches is Catholic and the other Protestant. Believers visit the Catholic church every Sunday for services. It has some 150 seats. The church has no father at present, but two novices are undergoing study and training at the Vatican, the report said.

The Protestant church is a two-storied building with some 300 seats.

The article also said representatives from the north and the south of Korea are due to participate in an international conference to be held in Switzerland late this month on "Peace in the Korean Peninsula," under the auspices of the World Church Council (WCC).

Meanwhile, the south Korean daily Hankyore Sinmun carried a series of articles in its Oct. 22 and 25 issues written by Li Sun Man, on his impression of the churches and the talks he had with churchmen during his visit.

In the DPRK, freedom of religious belief is recognized as one of the fundamental rights of citizens.

Photo shows the front of a Catholic church built in a suburb of Pyongyang. (Hankyore Sinmun, Oct. 25)

Catholics in the DPRK formed their first organization called "The Korean Catholic Association" on June 30 in Pyongyang.

The Korean Catholic Association (KCA) in its declaration made public at its inauguration meeting set it as its important mission to defend the freedom of religion and rights and interest of the Catholics in the DPRK.

Interior of the church. Seen in the centre of the photo is a portrait of Christ. A man standing in the aisle is the parson in charge of the church. (Hankyore Sinmun, Oct. 25)

Prominent Japanese Demand Normalization of Japan-DPRK Relations

Some 200 Japanese people gathered for a symposium which was held on Nov. 1 and 2 in Tokyo to demand the Japanese government improve its policy towards the DPRK.

A symposium on Japan-Korea relations was held on Nov. 1 and 2 in Tokyo under the auspices of the Society to Demand the Improvement of Policy towards Korea.

The society consists of ten prominent Japanese figures including Utsunomiya Tokuma, a member of the House of Councillors and Doi Takako, chairperson of the Socialist Party of Japan. The symposium reviewed the distorted state of relations between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and searched for ways to improve that relationship in the context of the growing trend for north-south dialogue and the upsurge of the south Korean people's struggle for democracy.

The two-day symposium was presided over by Chuo University Professor Ito Naruhiko and Yasue Ryosuke, ex-managing editor of the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai (world)." It brought together 24 panelists from political, economic and academic fields along with some 200 other participants.

Three guest speakers reported on the politics and economy and on the problem of Koreans living in Japan as Day 1 of the symposium dealt with "The history and present state of Japan-Korea relations."

The participants discussed how Japanese policy toward Korea could be improved in response to a question raised by Professor Wada Haruki of Tokyo University on Day 2.

Doi Takako, chairperson of the Socialist Party of Japan and one of the organizers of the symposium, blamed the Japanese government for preventing the people of Japan from improving relations with the DPRK and for pursuing a "perverted" policy towards the DPRK.

She went on to say:

"Japan should hold government negotiations with the DPRK for normalization of Japan-DPRK relations. This will lead to the liquidation of Japanese colonial rule on Korea and alleviation of tensions between the north and south."

Mr. Yasue Ryosuke rounded off the symposium by summarizing the reports and discussions.

Koryo Museum for National Cultural Assets Opens

The main entrance of the Koryo Museum.

The Koryo Museum, which was inaugurated on Oct. 25 in Kyoto Prefecture, is popular not only with Korean nationals but also Japanese.

The museum was the first in Japan to keep and display Korean art crafts which the Korean nation has created in its long history.

About 1,700 items including white porcelain of the Li Dynasty (1392 -1910), celadon of the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392), pictures and calligraphies and a statue of Buddha are displayed.

The inauguration of the museum is thanks to the enthusiasm and efforts of Mr. Chun Jo Mun, the promotor and board chairman of the Koryo Museum. He expressed the desire to open a Koryo museum when he said "We, the first generation Koreans here should assume the responsibility that we have left a divided country to the next generation. I hope that children born and grown up in Japan will understand the soul of the Korean nation and have national pride, coming into contact with our national cultural heritage."

51,000 Demonstrators Demand Chun's Arrest

—Protesters Burn Effigies of Chun, Roh and Uncle Sam—

There have been stepped-up demonstrations over the past week, demanding the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and resignation of Roh Tae Woo.

Students and citizens in Seoul, Kwangju and other cities have carried out repeated protests against the south Korean authorities and the United States.

Among the actions the south Korean critics took in protests were:

- **Burning of the effigies of Chun, Roh and Uncle Sam**
- **Nationwide civilian and students demonstrations and rallies**
- **Attacks on and occupation of government buildings.**
- **Issue of statements**
- **Throwing rocks and bricks at American facilities**

The biggest protest action in the recent anti-Chun campaign was launched when a total of some 51,000 students and citizens held demonstrations on Nov. 5 throughout south Korea.

The south Korean English language daily Korea Times said on Nov. 8 that a total of some 51,000 students held street demonstrations in Seoul and 12 other provincial cities, demanding that Chun and his wife be punished in connection with irregularities they had committed while in office.

According to the daily, the provincial cities where the street demonstrations took place on that day were Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon, Ulsan, Masan, Chonju, Chongju, Sunchon, Chunchon, Wonju and Cheju.

In Seoul, about 15,000 students and dissidents held a rally, demanding Chun's arrest at around 2 p.m. in Seoul and started to march to Chun's house after the meeting, the paper reported. Clashes broke out in downtown Seoul when police stopped them.

"Arrest Chun Doo Hwan," students shouted as they burned effigies of Chun, Roh Tae Woo and Uncle Sam, the symbol of the United States, and waved clubs, rocks and iron bars as thousands of dissidents and citizens cheered and clapped, another English-language daily Korea Herald, reported on Nov. 6.

Dozens of protesters and police were hurt, but police gave no immediate figures for the number of injuries and arrests, the paper said.

The rally was sponsored by 15 dissident organizations, called the "Headquarters for Joint Struggle for Punishment of Chun Couple", according to the Korea Times dated Nov. 6. The movement is headed by leading dissidents Moon Ik Hwan, Key Hun Jae, Lee Chae Oh and Chong Myong Su, the daily said. According to the paper, the four co-chairmen and other dissidents including Kim Kun Tae urged the government to punish the Chun couple in a joint statement adopted in the rally.

The dissidents also demanded the U.S. government hand over Gen. John Wickham and former American ambassador William Gleysteen to south Korea, claiming that the two Americans are masterminds of the bloody military crush of the Kwangju uprising in 1980, the paper reported.

They urged the opposition parties to participate in their struggle, discarding their moderate line, the paper added.

In Pusan, thousands of citizens joined about 4,000 students in a street march, according to Yonhap, the south Korean news agency.

In Kwangju, riot police battled groups of slogan-chanting protesters.

The Korea Herald said on Nov. 6 that students razed two police buses, shattered dozens of windows and damaged eight cars in a firebomb attack on a government prosecutors' building in Kwangju.

In Taegu, some 250 college students attacked a police box in the center of the city at 5:20 p.m. and destroyed the furniture and window panes, according to the Nov. 8 issue of the Korea Times.

They also burnt police motor cycles parked in front of the police box, it said. According to the paper, they took three policemen in the police box as hostages and staged street demonstrations with the captured policemen in front before they were dispersed by riot police.

Following the Nov. 5 massive anti-government struggle, tens of thousands of students calling for the immediate arrest of Chun couple took to streets for demonstrations in Seoul and provincial cities, the Korea Times reported on Nov. 8.

Meanwhile, college students on Nov. 7 raided the American cultural center in Kwangju. According to the Nov. 9 issue of the Korea Times, about 300 students held violent anti-American and anti-government demonstrations on Kumnan-ro street in downtown Kwangju from 5 p.m. on Nov. 7.

An eyewitness said that the students hurled stones and bricks at the American cultural center and the government party's chapter office, shouting various slogans against the United States and the government.

Earlier on Nov. 4, a group of five college students raided and occupied the Office of National Tax Administration in downtown Seoul for about 35 minutes, demanding the immediate arrest and punishment of the Chun couple and resignation of Roh Tae Woo, according to the Korea Times dated Nov. 5.

An eyewitness said that the students shouted at the top of their lungs a slogan "Arrest and punish ex-president Chun and his successor President Roh Tae Woo for the armed suppression of the May 18, 1980 Kwangju uprising during the past Fifth Republic."

They also demanded liquidation of Roh Tae Woo and threatened to jump out of the office with firebombs, the paper said.

According to the English language daily, their allegations were that Roh has protected his predecessor Chun. The protest ended when police whisked the five student activists away from the incident scene.

They claimed that they belonged to the suicide squad of the Patriotic Christian Student Association, the paper added.

Chun's Cousin Arrested

Meanwhile, a cousin of Chun Doo Hwan was arrested on Nov. 7 for receiving 38 million won (about $54,676) in connection with the construction of a golf course in Songnam, Kyonggi-do, the Korea Times Nov. 8 issue reported.

According to the paper, the Nambu branch of the Seoul District Prosecution said on Nov. 7 that Chun Sun Hwan, 67, a cousin of Chun Doo Hwan, had received money from Park Hae Son, 50, president of a small construction firm, promising that he will make a request to Chong Wa Dae (the south Korean presidential residence) to let him open the golf course.

In addition to the money, Chun was to receive one billion won from the businessman if the government authorities concerned give him authorization to open the golf course, the paper said.

Chun Refuses to See Gov't Panel on Kwangju

Chun Doo Hwan on Nov. 11 refused to receive the call which the national assembly panel on Nov. 9 decided to testify about his role in the Kwangju massacre, the Japan Times Nov. 12 issued reported.

According to the article, when four MPs from the ruling and opposition parties planned to visit Chun's home to convey the message calling on him to appear at the hearings, Chun's side refused to see them.

As Chun has refused the request, the assembly will issue a writ to him.

Chun can again refuse the order but will be subject to legal punishment of up to one year in jail or 5 million won in fines, according to the Korea Times Nov. 10 issue.

The national assembly panel probing the Kwangju "incident" in which at least 200 civilians at hands of troops, wants Chun, opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, former president Choe Kyu Hah, former U.S. Amb. William Gleysten, Gen. John Wickham Jr., former commander of the south Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and others to testify at hearings from Nov. 18 as witnesses.

The Japanese English language paper Mainichi Daily News said on Nov. 12 that the south Korean government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have jointly advised Chun Doo Hwan to leave the country after returning state funds he allegedly pilfered.

The paper, quoting the government and party sources, said that the government and the DJP officials also advised the former dictator to explain and apologize for his role in alleged irregularities carried out under his authoritarian "Fifth Republic."

Paratroopers Storm into Campus

About 20 soldiers from the south Korean air-lift troop stormed into a campus to suppress students.

According to a Kyodo report from Seoul quoted by Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun on Nov. 10, about 20 paratroopers entered the campus of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies on the evening of Nov. 8 and hit students and knifed and injured one student protester and withdrew after destroying a placard which read " Arrest Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja."

The incident happened on the Yongin campus of the university in Yongin, Kyonggi-do.

According to a college spokesman, the soldiers also allegedly hit several students who were protesting their behavior and destroyed a four wall posters criticizing Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo, the Korea Herald reported on Nov. 10.

The soldiers threatened to kill the students with M-16 rifles, the spokesman said.

A school guard was quoted as saying that he asked the paratroopers to leave the campus as they were setting a bonfire on a hill at the back of the college at 6:30, the paper added.

It is the first time that soldiers have been mobilized to enter a campus to suppress students. Who ordered the soldiers is not reported.

This unusual conduct was carried out without the declaration of the marshal law.

The south Korean paratroopers have been accused of their key role during the massive massacre in the Kwangju incident of 1980.

A Korea watcher here said that it was a warning by south Korean hard-line soldiers on the government and a case of military involvement in politics.

Angry citizens on Nov. 5 are confronted by riot police when they try to join a big Seoul street demonstration to demand the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan. (Reuter)

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